Nothing has been said here in reference to the scheme of giving protection to this overland route by grants of land to actual settlers; but, when the time comes to meet this proposition, it is believed that such a view can be given of the physical geography of the country to be traversed, no matter what line is followed, and of the actual state of the land and its present occupants, as to show conclusively that this scheme of protection is wholly inadequate, and can never be successful. It is believed, too, that it can be shown that this very scheme has already received a fair practical trial, and been found want-

From the N. Y. Journal of Comm THE DALLAS CLARENDON TREATY.

Whatever doubt existed as to the reasons which im-pelled the British government to reject the Dallas-Clarendon treaty is now removed by Lord Palmerston's speech in the House of Commons on the 29th ult., as published on our first page this morning, [published in this morning's issuc of the Union.] His lordship said that, although none of the Senate's amendments were unimportant, all objection to them would have been waived by her Majesty's government were it not for that one omitting all reference to the conditional cession of the Bay Islands to Honduras. This change it was thought necessary to resist "for the pro-tection of British colonists in Honduras;" and this is the real and only reason why the Central-American question We confess we are unable to see how the interests of British colonists in Honduras could possibly be affected by the refusal on the part of the United States Senate to become a party indirectly to a compact testween Great Britain and Honduras, of the precise terms of which they were uninformed, and to which only a casual reference was made in the Dallas-Clarendon treaty for the purpose of binding the United States to insist on Honduras performing certain acts as a condition to the reassumption of dominion over a territory which we have always maintained belonged absolutely to that republic, and which Great Britain unjustly withholds The refusal of the United States to accept any such obligation did not interfere in any way with the power of Honduras, as an independent State, to make any bargain she thought proper for the possession of the Ray Islands. All that we wanted was, that the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty should be faithfully ex ccuted by the cession of the Bay Islands to their rightful owner. With the mode or form in which they were to be executed we fred nothing to do, and still less with the manner in which Honduras was to govern her recovered property. The privileges and protection to be given to British subjects in Honduras was a matter altogether for the British and Honduras governments to determine, with which we have no concern; and the Senate's amendment, as we understand it, was only the erasure of those parts of the clause in the British and Honduras treaty in orporated in the Dallas-Clarendon treaty, which involved the United States in the private arrangements of Great Britain and Honduras. If, so far as the United States are concerned, Great Britain was willing to abandon the sovereignty of the Bay Islands as opposed to the obvious meaning of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, the Senate's amendment rendered that act of justice only the more easy of accomplishment, and rendered all future misunderstanding next to impossible; and if, as we are unwilling to believe, it was the intention of the British government to cede the nominal sovereignty of the islands, while they reserved a protectorate over them, with a power to dictate and interfere in their institutions and government, we must rejoice that the Senate refused to be a party to any such arrangement, which would be quite as objectionable to this country as the retention by Great Britain of her present pretended dominion over them, and quite as productive of future trouble.

For the present we may regard the negotiations for the settlement of the Central American controversy on the basis of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty as at an end. What future arrangements the two governments will come towhether to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and return to the status quo previous to 1850, or commence fresh negotiations with a view to the due execution of that convention - we are unable to conjecture ; but whichever be the course adopted, we repeat that we see no reason to apprehend any disturbance of the present friendly relans between the two countries, or that there is any obstacle to the settlement of all the points in issue which time and mutual good sense cannot overcome without any loss of national dignity or any sacrifice of important interests. The fundamental principle of an arrangement has been already agreed upon; the only thing to be done is to determ, ne how that principle shall be carried out.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE,

The steamship Variderbilt arrived at New York on Sunday last, . She left Southampton on the evening of the 3d instant. We are indebted to the Times for the following brief summary of her new's:

The Russian Grand Duke Constantine paid a strictly private visit to Queen Victoria at Osborne, arriving there at midday on the 30th ult., from Cierbourg. His Imperial Highness was saluted by the ships-of-war assembled harman inginess was said the American frigate Susque-hanna, then lying in the roadstead, took a prominent part in his reception, the Russian flag being run up at the main during the saluting, and the band on deck playing the Russian national anthem. The Susquehanna immediate-ly afterwards sailed for Gravesend. The Grand Duke remained at Osborne no longer than Sunday evening, at 11 o'clock, when he embarked on board the Queen's steam yacht Osborne, sleeping on board, and at 5 o'clock on Monday morning sailed for Calais, under salutes from the a conday morning sailed for Calais, under salutes from the R. Y. S. battery at Cowes and the fleet at Spithend. The hereit; and privacy of his visit, as compared with the length and publicity of his sojourn in France, afford a topic for comment in the English journals.

topic for comment in the English journals.

Mr. Stevens, the English consul at Teheran, arrived at Vienna on the 30th ultimo with the ratified Anglo-Persian treaty, and left for London the same evening

Thirteen hundred houses have been burned down by a great fire in the Turkish capital. The little Archduchess Sophia, of Austria, died at Buda

on the evening of the 29th ult. A despatch from Constantin from Constantinople states that the sub-

cription list of a banking scheme started by native firms had reached £1,800,000

had reached £1,800,000.

The federal assembly of Berne has been convoked for the 9th of June to ratify the treaty with Prussia.

The Spanish census is nearly completed, and the result will, it is said, show a population of 17,000,000 souls.

The Constitutionnel publishes a private letter from the Persia, Gult, received through Bagdad, which announces that on the 21st of April the British troops evacuated the town of Mohar, merall, of which they had taken possession at the latter Fold of March.

Brussels has been the scene of a popular turmoil, which at one time assumed the features of a serious political demonstration. It took its rise in a warm and exciting lebate in the Chamber of Representatives on charitable astitutions. A sentence uttered by one of the members was loudly cheered by the spectators in the gallery, when the President gave orders to the huissiers to clear the gal-lery. Soon after a number of men with their hats on forced their way in, and the chamber was again cleared by the troops, and orders given to strengthen the military posts outside. The crowds increased to thousands, and cries of all kinds were heard—shouts of "Viw to Roj," being mingled with "A bas les Convente!" "Down with the priests," "Down with the Catholics," "Let us drown the

President, '&c., &c. The ferment spread to Antwerp and several other Belgian towns. The moles broke the windows of several of the monasteries and Jesuits' colleges. The King was very popular. Numerous arrests were made. At latest dates order was restored in most places. A cotemporary says he would be willing to put his young friend, R. H. Purdon, editor of the Port Gibson (Miss.) Reveille, against the fastest young American in any other State of the confederacy. He is not yet nineteen years old; has been editing a newspaper for nearly four years; has courted and been accepted by at least a dozen of the most intelligent and handsome young ladies in Mississippi—didn't marry either of them; and last, though not least, met the chivalrous and gallant editor of the Natchez Free Trader, Jas. McDonald, in mortal combat; got wounded in the arm, returned to his post, and bat; got wounded in the arm, returned to his post, and went to work as if nothing had happened. He will do

Two large pearls, the size of small strawberries, were found in a lot of clams at Belleville, New Jersey, on Saturday, and were taken to New York on Monday for dis-

which are now classed amongst the most productive in THE SONORA FILLIBUSTER EXPEDITION. - EXE-CUTION OF COL. CRABBE AND HIS MEN.

The San Diego Herald of May 9 publishes a full narrative of the destruction of the fillibuster party of H. A. Crabbe by the Mexicans at Sonora, from which we select the following:

the following:

In our last issue we published a rumor of the entire destruction of Henry A. Crabbe's party, numbering about 100 men, by the Mexicans in Sonora. The following statement of the facts is kindly furnished by a gentleman just arrived from Fort Yuma:

Late in March Crabbe's party left Sonoita, Sonora, and marched to Cavorca, a small Mexican town near Point Lubos, on the Gulf of California. The first intention was to have proceeded to Altar, but news of its partial fortification and susceptibility of a strong defence caused the diversion on Cavorca. On the morning of the first of April the party of Americans entered the suburbs of the town. They were met by a body of Mexican troops commanded by Rodrigues. It is said that Rodriguez advanced to speak to Crabbe, when the Americans opened fire and killed the commander and several others. The Mexicans immediately retreated, some to the mountains, but the majority to the church, which had been placed in a state of defence, and had, at the time Crabbe entered the town, a number of beeves roasting whole in front of t, to feed the Mexican troops.

It appears that here occurred Crabbe's first and fatal mistake. Instead of at once charging and taking the church, which would have given him the town, he occurried

mistake. Instead of at once charging and taking the church, which would have given him the town, he occupied several houses on the corner of the Plaza, in front of the church. The Mexicans at first deserted the most of the church. The Mexicans at first deserted the most of the town, but finally, being emboldened, returned and gradually hemmed the Americans in. The fighting continued eight days, with a loss to the Americans of twenty-five killed. The Mexican loss is reported by themselves to have been twenty-five, but is supposed to have been much greater—as high as two hundred. On the eighth day an attempt was made by two of Crabbe's men to blow up the church, by placing a keg of powder under the portice and firing it. The devoted men who attempted this were both killed, and Crabbe is said to have been wounded in superintending it.

ending it.

It is said an offer was made by Crabbe to retire, if the Mexicans would allow it. He had refused to retire when the offer was made him, after the fighting had continued the offer was made him, after the fighting had continued two days; and now the Mexicans, confident of his weakness and their triumph, refused. The Americans were gradually but surely caught in a snare, from which they saw no escape. By breaking through the walls of the adjoining houses, the Mexicans forced Crabbe and his men into the corner buildings, which they repeatedly set on fire, but which the Americans as often extinguished. At last a Papago Indian shot into the roof of the main building occupied by the unhappy fillibusters a lighted arrow. The flames caught the roof, and in a few moments the fire was dropping in great flakes upon the heads of the doomed men within.

Worn out with constant fighting, exhausted with anxi-

fire was dropping in great flakes upon the heads of the doomed men within.

Worn out with constant fighting, exhausted with anxiety, famished by probable days of starvation and thirst, and without ammunition, Henry A. Crabbe and fity-eight men marched out of the burning house with a white flag before them, laid down their arms, and surrendered, it is supposed, unconditionally. This was in the night, or towards morning. They were immediately tied, their hands behind them, taken to a corral near the alcalde's office, where they were kept until morning, when they were taken out in squads of five and ten each, and shot. In the first executions it was found that the calmness of the Americans discomposed the executioners, and they shot too high or too low, in many cases only wounding their victims. The backs of the fated men were then turned to the troops, and they succeeded in aiming with better effect.

with better effect.

McCoun, owing to his great stature, was saved this torture; a ball struck him full in the breast at the first fire, and he fell dead. Crabbe alone was reserved for a solitary death. He was taken to the alcalde's office; solitary death. He was taken to the alcalde's office; questioned; allowed to write a letter to his wife, and to have an incerview with Dr. Evans, a prisoner in the hands of the Mexicans, who had been in confinement some weeks on suspicion. The hour for his execution having arrived, he was led out, his hands strucked above his head and tied to a post in front of the building he had soccupied, his face to the post, and his back to his executioners. At the command fire! at least a hundred halls occupied, his face to the post, and his back to his executioners. At the command fire! at least a hundred balls
were fixed into his body, and all that was mortal of Henry
A. Crabbe hung dead, swinging by his tied hands. A
Mexican stepped forward, and, with a large knife, severed
his head from the body—the warm blood spirting half
way across the street. The head was placed on a table
in front or in the office of the Jues, exposed to the jeers
of the populace. It was then placed in a jar of mescal

or preservation.

Two of the Ainsas (brothers-in-law of Crabbe) are said two of the Anisas to be killed, and also Rasey Biven. My informant, an intelligent man, and an eye-witness of these horrors, says Crabbe died as calmly and quietly as if he were going

started from Tueson to join Crabbe at Cavorca. When within fifteen miles of the latter place they were attacked by about 200 Mexicans. Capt. Orey retreated, fighting, and regained the American line with a loss of only four and regained the American line with a loss of only four killed. The Mexican loss was about 40. Captain Orey deserves great credit for his skill. At every watering place the Mexicans attempted to check him and subdue him by thirst, but he routed them on every occasion. him by thirst, but he routed them on every occasion. The last eight miles was a continued running fight, and his fourth man lost was killed just at the line. Another party of the same strength, which left Tubac, has not yet been heard of. It is believed if Grant Orey had been with Crabbe a different result might have been anticipated. All was bad management, want of experience, and a clear rushing upon a deadly fate.

Crabbe entered Cavorca with 84 men. All these were considered the content of th

killed except the youngest, said to have been spared by the Mexican commander, Garcia. The name of the sur-vivor is unknown, but he is said to be a boy of sixteen or

The Mexicans at Cavorca were about five hundred Major Bob Wood and Major Tozer are safe. They were

with Captain Orey's party. Colonel N. R. Wood, late Fillmore elector, is among the dead.

A letter from E. E. Dunbar, da. Bio Colorado, May

published in the Alta California, states Lat he had re ceived a report that four invalid Americans, whom he had removed to his house near Sonorita, had been taken there-from and shot. Their names were Long, Parker, Harri-

son, and Yanny.

The San Francisco Herald says:

"No prominent citizen, at least in political matters, was held in greater esteem, or was more influential with his party, than Henry A. Crabbe. He represented San his party, than Henry A. Crabbe. He represented San Joaquin county in the assembly during the year 1852, and the senatorial district composed of San Joaquin and Contra Costa during the years 1853 and 1854. During this service his bold, able, and fearless course against all schemes of corruption won for him the admiration and esteem of all good men. Mr. Crabbe leaves a widow and esteem of all good men. Mr. Crabbe leaves a widow and two children residing in this city. Of others, members of the party that left here, were Colonel William H. McCoun, who succeeded Mr. Crabbe in the State senate for the years 1855 and 1856; Col. R. N. Wood, who represented San Francisco county in the session of 1852, and was afterwards county judge of Contra Costa county; (Colonel Wood also leaves a widow residing in this city;) Dr. J. T. Oxley, who represented Thodurane county in was afterwards county judge of Centra Costa county; (Colonel Wood also leaves a widow residing in this city;) Dr. J. T. Oxley, who represented Tuolumne county in the assembly for the sessions of 1855; and 1856; George H. Ehodes, member of the assembly from Mariposa county for the year 1856; John C. Henry, who represented the same county in the assembly for the session of 1854; also Judge Shaeffer, formerly county judge of Sierra county; also Mr. F. B. Wilder, the publisher and editor of an American campaign paper published in this city during the last presidential contest. These gentlemen were among those known to us who were of the party, and all of whom, we fear, have met this common fate. Mr. Rasey Biven, long connected with the press of this State, and who held the position of assistant secretary to the senate in 1856, is also reported to be among the number. Mr. Biven had been residing in Hermosillo with his family gome time prior to the departure of Crabbe (his brother-in-law) from this city. There is no certainty, however, in relation to his fate. At lag dates he was represented as being under arrest at Hermosillo. His life may have been spared.'

The following is a list of the men who left California with Crabbe:

R. N. Wood, W. H. McCoun, John D. Oxley, D. S.

The following is a list of the men who left California with Crabbe:

R. N. Wood, W. H. McCoun, John D. Oxley, D. S. McDoweit, Henry L. Watts, Benj. E. Gillion, George E. Hoyt, Wm. Wilson, Thos. Coates, Dr. T. J. Oxley, Chas. E. Parker, Jas. McGraw, T. R. Taylor, John Edmonson, Dr. Evans, Chas. A. Lewis, Wm. Anderson, J. M. McFaul, Jas. W. Woods, Sam. Kemmel, W. N. Miller, J. G. Karrison, Wm. Randolph, Wm. A. Allen, Thomas Craig, A. W. Allen, Ed. Chaplin, S. Bunker, B. Quarles, H. W. Van Doren, Rolff. M. Holladay, Thomas M. Maupin, R. C. Hendrick, Wm. Stevenson, Hugh Seaton, M. Forter, F. Perkins, Edwin Tucker, Geo. Gill, George T. King, John Lamarue, F. Hohenhausen, A. Hine, Robert Button, Edward Kaufman, R. W. Madison, F. O. Wilcox, W. M. Mardis, J. W. Evans, J. A. Cortelyou, F. B. Wilder, Richard Ferry, Chas. W. Tozer, Robt. C. Wood.

The legislature of California has passed unanimously a resolution declaring it as their opinion that the State debt should be paid.

LOCAL NEWS.

CRIMINAL COURT. -The June term of this court comenced yesterday. The grand jury were called, consistg of the following named gentlemen: George W. Riggs, chairman; George McCeeny, William

George W. Raggs, Chairman, George McCev by, William A. Bradley, James E. Morgan, George S. Gideon, Joshua Pierce, Robert S. Patterson, George A. Bohrer, W. J. Stone, sen., William T. Dove, John P. Ingle, Zadoc W. McKnew, James C. G. Kennedy, Buckner Bayliss, George C. Ames, Lewis Carbury, Darius Clagett, Alexander H. Dodge, Isaac Clarke, T. J. Galt, Samuel Bacon, W. B. Todd, Jonathan Prout, and L. A. Gobright.

The list of the petit jurors is as follows:

Daniel Lightfoot, William F. Jones, Seraphim Masi, John W. Ott, Robert H. Harrison, George M. Southron, James B. Holmend, John F. Bradley, Robert H. Watkins, James Burns, Thomas J. Williams, James M. Taylor, Samuel McKnight, Francis B. Lord, Thomas D. Larner, A. Lewis Newton, Benjamin E. Gettings, John E. Ken-dall, Samuel Stott, John E. Neale, Z. K. Offutt, Abraham Butler, Thomas J. Davis, William Van Reswick, Southey S. Parker, James Fulalove, N. Boyd Brooks, Alfred Ray, Peter Hepburn, Aaron Divine.

The following is Judge Crawford's charge to the grand

gentlemen of the grand jury, the order of the law has again brought us together, that we may perform, in our respective spheres, important public duties. Their discharge will benefit the community of which we are a part in a great or less degree, as we shall acquit ourselves of the trust reposed in us. Our reputations, our obligations to ourselves and society, and those which reach beyond this life, combine to urge us to an energetic, intelligent, and faithful performance of whatever is incumbent upon us in the positions we severally occupy. In the constitution of a body for preliminary inquiry there was sought a special aptitude for meeting the purposes of its creation, and it has long been believed that this peculiar fitness has been found in a grand jury. The members composing it are selected from all parts of the county—respectable in their social positions, and enjoying, as the fruit of virtuous and upright conduct, the confidence and esteem of their fellow-citiens. If one could imagine such a thing as combination among them to effect improper ends, it would be wellingh impossible, for they are chosen, summoned, and assembled without any agency of their own, and only for a nigh impossible, for they are chosen, summoned, and as-sembled without any agency of their own, and only for i short period, differing in their pursuits, occupations opinions, and social and personal relations in life. Coming opinions, and social and personal relations in life. Coming from every quarter of the county, they will, more or fewer of them, probably know something of the parties who may appear before them, and be thereby the better enabled to weigh their allegations and statements in regard of the subjects investigated. As many of the grand jurors as appear—not fewer than twelve, nor more than twenty-three, are sworn of the panel—at least twelve must agree to the finding of a presentment, or the indictment founded (according to our practice) on such presentment a true bill; and hence the necessity of limiting the grand jury to twenty-three, so that the required number, twelve, may be a majority of a full jury. iting the grand jury to twenty-three, so that the re-quired number, twelve, may be a majority of a full jury. If so many are satisfied of the truth of the accusation, the presentment is made or the indictment returned a true bill, although the other grand jurors may think there is no foundation for the charge. These remarks are made on the suggestion of an intelligent and respect-able citizen, who has served as a grand juror, that questions are sometimes raised in your room which they wil

unswer.
All accusations are necessarily grave, for they involve on the one hand, the interests and security of society, and on the other whatever ought to be most valued by the individuals who are charged with violating the rights and on the other whatever ought to be most valued by the individuals who are charged with violating the rights of others, including those of property and the safety of person, which every citizen has a just claim to demand shall be insured to him, in return for the allegiance he acknowledges to the government, and the contributions he makes, in one shape or another, to its support. Considering, then, that if charges are superficially examined and complaints dismissed without full investigation, which ought perhaps to be sent to a petit jury for trial, and that if, possibly, offenders escape thereby who should in ounshed, the community must suffer from the encouragement is given to the prepetration of crimes, as well as from the repeated criminal acts of the released transgressor; and, again, that if an innocent man should, from the want of close scrutiny, be presented and indicted, how much individual hardship and unmerited pain must be endured, it cannot but be apparent how very serious are your duties, and how great the responsibility that rests on grand jurors. It can only be met, and will, I am confident, be met by the body of genticmen I have the honor to address, by the application of intelligent vigilance and persevering energy, in a spirit of integrity, to the examination of every accusation that shall be presented for their consideration. So shall few go free who ought to feel the weight of the penalty due to them for wicked deeds, and none where there is evidence to prove their guilt. So, too, shall the innocent escape the opprobrium of grand jury sanction to an unjust charge.

In the multiplicity of prosecutions that are instituted, and attempted to be instituted, in a population as numerous as ours, there will necessarily be great diversity of character as well as of degree in alleged offences—some of them dark and deep-dyed, growing lighter gradually as

and attempted to be instituted, in a popplation as numerous as ours, there will necessarily be great diversity of
character as well as of degree in alleged offences—some of
them dark and deep-dyed, growing lighter gradually as
you cast your eye along the spale, until at length you
emerge into a pure atmosphere, hardly able often to tell
where the line runs between the criminal and civil law.
Cases scarcely disclosed, if at all, by penal admixture, you must, of course, look into to ascertain their quality; and if, having done so with care, you are satisfied that there does not exist any reason, having reference to the general good, why the public should be burdened with the expense of prosecuting them further, I respectfully advise you to dismiss them. Of such charges there are fewer or more at every session of this court; and I hold it to be a duty on my part to make this suggestion as of-

Many of the complaints that shall be laid before you will be of easy disposal, whether they have a good foundation or want it. The bulk of the former will consist of those offences which are to be met with everywhere of those offences which are to be met with everywhere, swelling in number as the population grows more dense, such as larcenies of comparatively small amounts and assaults and batteries. These are the beginning of evil courses, which soon had to the perpetration of the grosser and blacker crimes. It has always been so and it will always be so, unless men can be divested of bad passions and good principles infused into the breasts of those who re destitute of them. The shocking neglect of educaare destitute of them. The shocking negrect of educa-ting properly, according to their particular circumstances, a large portion of the young of both sexes, with the cer-tainty accompanying evil of the total want of moral train-ing, is the great source of crime approg us, as it is the world over. The habitual disregard of restraint in the United States, the licentious abuse and perversion of true United States, the licentious acouse and perversion of the liberty, which cannot exist except under the constraint of law, is the prolific parent of private misery and public offence, which, commencing in street brawls and riotous scenes, runs rapidly to the penitentiary, and it may be to an ignominious death. For all the evils that must be in the train of neglected education, of any control of the property of must be in the train of neglected education, of annoying night disturbances, and street rudeness, and swagger, parents and guardians have an awful account to settle. The boys or young men that desert their homes, especially after nightfall, for the companionship of those who, like themselves, have left the shelter of the domestic roof in search of guilty indulgence, are sowing seed whose product will inevitably be punishment and disgrace to themselves and misery and dishonor to those connected with them by blood or alliance. The authority that could and ought to restrain them is not exercised, and those who allow the reins to fall loosely from their grasp will find a day of reckoning ahead which they have reason to dread. If the consequences of these permitted familiarities with vice could be confined to those who, by neglect or active praticipation, are immediately concernneglect or active praticipation, are immediately concerned, perhaps it would be in many instances but a dispen-ation of that retributive justice which Providence has ordained for all the wicked; but society suffers by the ordaned for all the wicked; but society suiters by the viciousness of those whose lives have been shaped to the commission of criminal deeds. To check their perpetration this and similar tribunals were organized. You and I are near to punish those who have rendered themselves amenable to the penalties of the law, and by their examamenable to the penalties of the law, and by their exam-ple to deter others from offending in like manner. In the investigation of whatever subjects shall be brought before you and the conclusions to which you shall come I commend for your guidance, while I am quite sure your services as grand jurors will exhibit diligence in the dis charge of your duty, close scrutiny, and entire imparti-

ality.

In addition to special examinations to which your atthe addition to special examinations to which your attention may be invoked, the public, I presume, gentlemen, anticipates at your hands—but, whether it is expected or not, it is, in my judgment, your duty to make—a full inquiry into the true condition of things in this city on the first day of this month. You should ascertain the facts, and present them in an imbodied form. This, and, I think, nothing short of this, will or ought to satisfy the community. I will only further exact. This, and, I think, nothing short of this, will or ought to satisfy the community. I will only further remark, on this occasion, that the laws must be maintained and enforced, and the rights of the citizen under these laws, and the fair and full exercise of them, without inter-formee or hindrance from any quarter, must be protected by whateyer legally-authorized means are necessary for these corroses.

Allow me, in conclusion, to recommend as early a close

of your grand jury labors as a full performance of them

At about one o'clock the grand jury came down with six presentments, jail cases, and were then dismissed till leven o'clock this morning.

A single case, in which Lewis L. Burnett was charged with retailing spirituous liquors without a license, was submitted. The court fined the party \$16 and costs.

The petit jury was then dismissed till the opening the court this morning at 10 o'clock. The court then adjourned.

RAILEGAD SIGNALS .- Mr. L. Solomons, of Savannah Georgia, has placed at the southern telegraph office in this city, for inspection, signals for preventing collisions on railroads. Should Mr. Solomons' system prove effective, (and we are assured that it will,) railroad travelling will be rendered safer than it is at present. We give following description of these signals, furnished by Mr. J. B. Tree, telegraphic engineer:

"Mr. Solomons' railway signals consist of lanterns placed at intervals of five or ten miles along the whole line of the road. The sides of the lanterns parallel with line of the road. The sides of the lanterns parallel with the road are closed so as to exclude the light. Revolving shades governed by an electrical current alternately shut off the light from the lamps or allow it to be reflected up or down the road. A single wire connects these revolving shades in a series of telegraphic circuits, which are completed only when an additional wheel, attached to each locomotive for the purpose, passes over a lever which is fixed with necessary insulation on the track near each signal lamp. As soon as this wheel presses on a lever its further end is thrown up, and the point of contact completes a telegraphic circuit of five or ten miles, and makes a magnet of a coil of wire which moves or changes the position of the revolving shades, exposes the light at the lamp five or ten miles ahead, and warns engineers on trains moving in counter direcexposes the light at the lamp five or ten miles ahead, and warns engineers on trains moving in counter directions that they must go forward cautiously, if at all. When the train reaches the next signal lamp the wheel again depresses a second lever, which, by a like operation, closes the shade at the starting point or depot, opens at the second signal lamp, and also at the lamp five or ten miles in advance. The lights thus opened disclose the fact that a train is within the section over which the light is shed, while the absence of light notifies the engineer that the track is clear. During the day the same effect is produced upon the shades, and the same warning given, which engineers may as plainly learn from the position of the shades as they could from the lights of the lamp at night. The shades stand upright when the track is clear, and lay horizontally when there is a train on the

When the train reaches the next signal lamp the wheel again depresses a scoond lever, which, by a like operation, closes the shade at the starting point or depot, opens at the second signal lamp, and also at the lamp five or ten miles in advance. The lights thus opened disclose the fact that a train is within the section over which the light is shed, while the absence of light notifies the engineer that the track is clear. During the day the same effect is produced upon the shades, and the same warning given, which engineers may as plainly learn from the position of the shades as they could from the lights of the lamp at night. The shades stand upright when the track is clear, and lay horizontally when there is a train on the section to be passed."

Real Estate.—The city papers show that, during this month, a large amount of real estate is to be sold at auction. "Handsome building lots," "desirable dwelling houses," "suburban villas, dairy farms, and markot gardens," "selegant tenements"—in fact, everything which modult find profitable investments; but the misfortune is that such individuals are few. In some cases it is the want of the money which compels the sales. Notwiths amount, real estate has recently brought fair prices; ground, like beef and vegetables, and other household necessities, still maintaining high prices. In consequence of this, and the increased pecuniary demands for both building materials and labor, comparatively few houses fare now in course of construction. The time was when many a mechanic could procure himself a house, but the present rates of living prevent such a comfortable and economical arrangement.

The Horricutreral Exhibition of the Washington Horticultural Society opens to-day at one o'clock, at Mr. Corooran's building, on H street, be-

of the Washington Horticultural Society opens to-day at one o'clock, at Mr. Corcoran's building, on H street, be tween 13th and 14th. The object of this society is the improvement of the science of horticulture in the District of Columbia. And we hope our citizens will give it a prompt and liberal patronage. If the present exhibition should be successful another will be opened in the fall. All the vegetables, fruits, and flowers on exhibition will

PERSONAL. - General Tyler, of Philadelphia; Hon. M. Lamar, ex-President of Texas; Hon. Phillip F. Thomas, of Maryland; Hon. John B. Haskins, M. C. elect from New York; Judge Buchanan, of Raltimore; Hon, S. B. Cushing and lady, of Albany, New York; Hon, H. B. Todd, of New York; Com. M. Smith, United States navy; and Wm. Rice, editor of the Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia, are at Willards'; and Hon. Will. Edw Venable, of Tennessee, at Brown's.

COURT OF CLAIMS FESTERDAY. -The court opened at 11. No counsel appearing to ask for the hearing of any claim, at half-past 12 the court adjourned till 12 o'clock this

We are gratified to learn that Col. James W. Irwin, of Kentucky, has been promoted to a \$1,600 clerkship in the General Land Office

BY TELEGRAPH.

Deficit in the Ohio Treasury.

COLUMBUS, June 15 .- W. H. Gibson, the State treasurer. existed when he took the office, and that it was caused by the defalcation of John G. Breslin, the former Stat by the delatation of John C. Bresin, the former State treasurer. The governor has appointed a committee to investigate the affair. Notwithstanding the defalcation, the interest on the State debt in July will be paid.

New York, June 15.—Cotton is firm, and closed with an advancing tendency—sales of 3,600 bales; Orleans middling, 144 cents; Uplands middling, 14 cents. Flour is firm—sales of 12,500 barrels; State, \$6 40 a \$6 80; Ohio, \$7 25 a \$7 85; southern, \$7 50 a \$7 85. Wheat is dull—sales of 1,000 bushels at \$1 97 for white. Corn is heavy—sales of 20,000 bushels. Pork is steady at \$23 35 a \$23 40 for mess. Beef is unchanged, at \$16 50 a \$17. Whiskey is quiet at 33½ cents for Ohio. Coffee is quiet at 10½ a 11½ cents. Sugar is dull at 10½ cents for Muscovado. Molasses is unchanged at 75 cents. Spirits turpentine is heavy at 47 cents. Rosin is heavy at a decline of \$2 a \$1 90. Rice is quiet at 4½ a 5½ cents. New York, June 15 .- Cotton is firm, and closed with of \$2 a \$1 90. Rice is quiet at 41 a 51 cents.

Obituary.

Major WILLIAM BUSHROD SCOTT was born in the State of Mary nd on the 28th of July, 1792, and died at his residence in this city of

the on the 28th of 26th, 1872, and died at his residence in this city on the 7th of June, 1857.

Major Scott was one of the children of Gust. Scott and Mary Hall Caile, 1881 resided on the Esseern Store of Maryland, and who removed to Washington city at the earnest robicitation of General Washington, whose friendship the family ever retained. In early life their son William was placed in the marine corps, and, if he had continued in the navy, would have been next in rank to the present gallant Gen. Henderson. After retiring from the navy, Major Scott was for some years in the legislature of Maryland, where his statution to the public interests of his country made him many warm friends.

After his removal to this tity he held sequent positions in the city connells, until he was appointed by President Van Buren navy agent at Asahington. This position he occupied for about eight years, until his removal by President Taylor.

his removal by President Taylor.

Major Scorr had many sterling qualities. He was in prosperity liberal to a fault; his nature was kind and geniat; his social qualities made him a universal favorite; and his death will cause a breach in Washington society which it will not be easy to fill. His last moments were those of a true Christian, hoping and trusting to meet his friends in a better world through Jesus Christ.

VISITING CARDS .- Upon the receipt of \$1, the VISITING CARDS.—Upon the receipt of \$1, the subscriber will forward by mail, postage paid, a package of 25 cards with the harne of the person written in the most beautiful style. The advantages of the written over the engraved cards are that they cannot be solied by burring. The writing is perfectly indebite, and a great variety of styles can be had in the same pack. Wedding, at home, and invitation cards promptly attended to.

Enclose two letter stamps, if specimens are desired, and address. WILLIAM A. RICHARISON, June 16 Kirkwood House, Washington, D. C.

HOWARD'S United States Supreme Court Re-ports. 19th vol., session of 1856-7, June 16
FRANCK TAYLOR.

DIGEST of the Maryland Reports. By Messrs. Stockett, Merrick, and Miller, attorneys at law; comprising Gill's Reports, 9 vols.; Maryland Reports, 9 vols.; and Maryland chancery Decisions, 4 vols.; complete in one volume. Price \$10-being a continuation of the Digest of Messrs. Morris, Brown, and Brune 15

June 16

POR SALE.—The house and grounds known as "buff's Cotage," on the heights of Georgetown, lately occupied by the French minister, inmediately opposite Co. Robings 2.

If not sold in a short time, they will be renjed to a good tenor.
Apply to A Hyde, 122 Washington street, Georgetown, or on the reminister.

June 9. Stoods

PROSPECTUS

WASHINGTON UNION.

New Volume, New Types, and New Arrangements.

TO THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY OF THE UNITED STATES THE undersigned takes this method of informit the members of the great national democratic party that, he g assumed the sole proprietorship and editorship of the Wassusuv stor, he looks to them for that countenance, encouragement, a pport which has hitherto been extended to this time-housed org the democracy, and without which his labors would indeed he pr

Cisics, ne tooks to them for max contended to this time-honored organ of the democracy, and without which his labors would indeed be profitless.

Under the new arrangement, the typographical appearance of the Union has been entirely changed and improved. New and beautiful type is now used in its daily, semi-weekly, and weekly issues, and the paper upon which it is printed is of an extra superior quality. It is my just purpose to spare neither expense nor effort to make it the great central organ of the democratic party, every way worthy of their confidence and support, and a reliable and faithful medium of communication between the capital and the country. Having for many years exerted my best efforts to bring Mr. Buchman into the presidential chair, I shall render to him and to his administration all the support which party ties and personal friendship can inspire. A great crisis in the affairs of the country—a crisis fraught with perli and danger to the rights of the States and the permanency of the Union—demonstrated to the national democracy and the patriotic people of the country that his acknowledged talents, matured wisdom, approved statesmanship, and long experience, were necessary to their peace and safety, and they placed him, with acclamations, at the head of the government and the nation. He realized at once their hopes and expectations by calling to his assistance a cabinet of men combining the rarest qualifications of talents, experience, and statesmanship—men endeared to the democratic party by all their antecedents; by the zeal which they had displayed and the services which they had rendered in some of the most honorable offices of the country, in supporting and soatsing the principles, the measures, and the principles, the measures, and the principles, the measures, and the principles, the measures and the profits of our party. A few weeks has sufficed to fill every patriotic heart in the land with confidence and hope. Even his political enemies seem to respect him. Fanaticism itself appears w

companied with the advance payments.

Address WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
Editor and Proprietor of the Union, Washington, D. C.

The First Exhibition OF THE WASHINGTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

WILL open for the admission of visitors on Tue fternoon at 5, p. m.

The following schedule of premiums will be awarded, viz: For the best collection of green house plants......

Achimenas-		collection			
Gloxinias-1					
Calceolarias	44				
Dwarf azalia	s-twe	are best	Variotics		
Roses-best	twelve	in pots			
Second be	st six.				
Verbengs-	best six	c sorts		OF THE STATE OF TH	
Petonias	44				
Carnations	44				**********
Picotees	44				
Phloxes-be	est coll				************
Paeonies			******	********	***********
Liliums	"	***			
	mellow	Henry P. ed		10 15 55 55 55	
Second	conec	tion to se	ove brat		
			1	********	
FOR the best	conjec	tion of Cr			
Second 6	Manager .	CONTRACTOR OF	** .		***********
For the best	twelve	e blooms		*******	
For the best	centre	epiece			
Second .	11 11		******		
Best hand-b	ouquet				
For the best	collect	tion of cu	t-flower	s arranged	to taste
Second	•		44	4	
For the best	collect	tion of tal	ble vere	tables	*********
Second 6	177.00	di secondo	11.0		
	broo h	net bond :		*****	************
Radishes	16	honel			***********
Lettice	-	bonds		*******	******
Beets	- 66	hands.		********	
	- 11	Dunche			
Asparagus	**	"			
Carrots	**	4			***********
Onions	37		*****	********	
Rhubarb	"	stalics.	******		
Cacumbers-	-one d	race			
Peas—one p	eck				
Bunch beans	-one	peck			
Spinach-on	e peck				
Grapes -bes	t buncl	h			
Peaches-be					
	ut six				
Apricots Strawberries	44				

Discretionary premiums will be awarded to any other articles not enumerated in the above schedule.

All articles for competition must be deposited before 11, a. m., on Admission 25 cents.

June 13—4td†

CHARLES LEVER.—The Fortunes of Glencore.
By Gharles Lever, author of the Daltons & Co. Price 50 cents.
Then Life in the Holy Land. By Wm. C. Prime, author of Boat
Life in Egypl, &c. \$1.25.

Just received and for sale by

June 13—3t

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FROM Washington at 6, a. m., connecting at Relay with trains for the West, and at Baltimore with those for Philadelphia and New York.

At 8.39, a. m., for Amapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. At B, μ , m., for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with Frederick train. k train. Express at 4.20, p. m., at Relay for the West, and for Annapoli-altimore, Philadelphia, and New York. On Sunday at 7, a. m., and 4.20, p. m. From Baltimore for Washington.

At 4.15 and 9.15, a. m., and at 3 and 5.15, p. m. On Sonday at 4.15, a. m., and a. 15, p. m.

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MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF Connecticut, incorporated in 1846. Capital. \$2,454,000. Ap. TYL Connecticut, incorporated in 1846. Capital, \$2,454,000. Annual dividend on life policies, 40 per cent.

Ninety-eight families were relieved during 1846 by paying \$214,995.

Statements of the company's operations furnished. Those who insured at other agencies, and have removed to this city, can have their policies renewed through

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Print Safe in Virginia.

Y virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me on the 15th day of December, 1856, by H. S. Hally and wife, for the benefit of King and Bayason, I will preceed on the 18th day of June, 1857, in the town of Scottaville, Parce of Virginia, to self at public auction a house and lot, in or near said town, known as the house now occupied by James M. Hally, and which was formerly owned by George W. Dillard. The lot contains about four acres, and has upon it a comfortable dwelling-house. George W. Dillard. The lot commune account is a comfortable dwelling house.

Terms: (Zash enough to defray the expenses of sale and the costs drawing and recording the deed of trust will be required; and, as the residue of the purchase unoney, a credit of six and twelve month with interest from date, will be given.

WM. WADE,

Trustee.

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30 to 36 Park Place, Offer for sale Velvet beavers Velvet beaver Castor do Reversible do Fur do Tricot do Bevonshire do Blue and colores Sable coatings Mohair do Lambekin do Petersham do Moscow Carlisle Sampson Sealskin Whirlpool May 26—1y*

Wheeler & Wilson.

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Among the undoubted advantages that they possess over all others, are:

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The beauty and simplicity of construction, and consequent freedom roun derangement and need of repairs.

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MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!

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May 26—1ye

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the can estate in the chy and rate to New York Values as the third it it is of dollars.

The entire profits, aircady amounting to one million six hundred thousand dollars, are the property of the policy holders.

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Forms of application and pumphlets giving every information supplied on applying at the office or to any of the company's agents.

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S. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes. THE aubscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Marray street, opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match will, other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry.

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Will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vanid doors, and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors; Jones's patent permutation bank lock; and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key. ALSO-

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B. W. KNOWLES, Agent Richmond, Virginia.

May 26-1v

William Grandin, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW AND UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS COMMISSIONER, No. 70 Franklin street, New York.

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Pensions, patents, and bounties speedily obtained. All kinds of law business successfully prosecuted. Special attention paid to Court of Claims business. May 26—6m

We would call attention to the card of Wm. Grandin, esq., who is ommissioner for most of the States and Territories, and is also commis-oner in the United States Court, of Claims. Colonel Grandin is thornighly conversant with business connected with the departments at

Washington and the practice of the United States Court of Claims

W. H.LARD'S HOTEL.—J. C. & H. A. Willard,
Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C.
Jan 29—dift

FOR SALE OR RENT.—That desirable brick dwelling-house situated on the cast side of Congress street, near Eood street, on Georgetown Heights. The house contains ten rooms, including the kitchen and all necessary out-buildings. It is arrounded by a lot 150 feet front by 240 feet deep, with a 30-feet alley running the whole length of the south side of the same.

Adjaining the abdve property I have several fine building lots, which I will sell on reasonable terms. Title indisputable, and immediate possession given.

For further particulars apply at my office, opposite the Treasury.

Ap 11—dtiff BROOKE II. WILLIAMS.

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OST—On Thursday evening, the 28th instant, a big white lace searf. The finder shall be liberally rewarded pleaving it at 430 Fifteenth street.

May 30—If

Washington Branch Railroad.

ON and after Sunday, 14th June, the express train which now starts at 4.30 will leave at 4.20, p. m., commencing n same day.

A train will leave Washington at 7, a. m., and Baltimore at 5.15, p.

n. Other trains run as heretofore.

T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

Will be published on the 25th of June THE IMPENDING CRISIS OF THE SOUTH-HOW TO MEET IT BY HINTON ROWAN HELPER,

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